

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1873.

The Governor has appointed James L. Orr, Jr., Esq., as a Notary Public for Anderson County.

J. C. Underwood, Judge of the Federal District Court of Virginia, died suddenly, in Washington City, on Monday last, of apoplexy.

It has rained a great deal since our last issue, and the streets and roads are becoming very muddy; nor are the side walks in much better condition.

Mr. G. F. Tolly has been appointed as local agent at this place for Messrs. I. H. Hall & Co., Charleston, S. C., manufacturers of doors, sashes, blinds, &c.

We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. Eleanor Stringer, wife of Mr. A. J. Stringer, of Belton, which took place on Monday last. She was an estimable lady, and leaves many friends to lament her loss.

There is yet some danger in regard to the Spanish question. It is just possible that the volunteers of Cuba will refuse to carry out the terms of the agreement between the Washington and the Madrid Governments, and should this be the case, we may yet be called upon to enforce the terms of the protocol against the Cuban authorities.

We are sorry to hear of the prevalence of such an alarming form of Diphtheria in Greenville. It has proven fatal in many instances, and a great deal still remains, not only in the town, but in the country, and rather strangely, its attacks have not been confined to children, as is usually the case, but many grown persons have suffered considerably with the disease.

The Legislature seems very loath to go into any kind of work, having only two questions before them, of reducing the State debt, and levying the taxes for the present fiscal year. Both of these subjects they avoid, but there are strong chances of a heavier tax levy this year than last. They have instructed our Senators and advised our Representatives in the United States Congress to support Sumner's Civil Rights Bill.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the King's Mountain Military School, at Yorkville, S. C. This School has been in operation since 1855, and now deservedly has one of the best reputations of any school South, not only for its discipline, but for the thoroughness of the courses. It is very moderate in its prices, and Col. A. Coward, the Principal and Manager, is a thoroughly educated gentleman, and a very successful teacher.

We have received a communication on the Piedmont Cotton Factory, which we would advise our readers to notice carefully, as it shows what is going on in our sister county in the manufacturing line. This factory has 200 horse power, and promises to be quite a success, having as its President Col. H. P. Hammett, a fine business man, who has had a great deal of experience in the manufacturing line, and who, we have no doubt, will make the Piedmont Company a success. Can't Anderson build one also? This is certainly the best investment we can make, and the means by which we can retain our money at home.

#### Patrons of Husbandry.

The inclemency of the weather prevented a meeting of Anderson Grange, No 71, on Friday last, and the members present agreed to hold an extra meeting on Saturday, 20th of December, at which time it is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

#### Masonic.

Belton Lodge, No. 130, A. F. M., has elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: L. E. Campbell, Worshipful Master; E. M. Griffin, Senior Warden; E. H. Erskine, Junior Warden; G. W. Cox, Treasurer; C. M. Richey, Secretary. Installation takes place on Thursday, 18th of December inst.

#### Cotton.

About four hundred bales of cotton were shipped from the depot at this place on Monday last, but this scarcely made an impression on the large quantity still on the platform and ground. We are glad to see the railroad company making some effort to get it removed, as it is very inconvenient to have it delayed to all parties, especially to the merchants.

#### Homicide.

We learn from passengers on the Monday's train, that a homicide of an aggregated nature occurred at Walhalla on the Saturday preceding. There seems to have been a drunken row between some negroes, in which Mr. Bruce Breazale, white, interfered. After a very few words between him and Lee Hunter, a colored man of that place, he discharged a pistol at Hunter, which resulted in his immediate death. Further particulars we have not heard.

#### The Valuation of Dogs.

On reference to the statistics published last week, it will be seen that there are 2,974 dogs (presumably, of various breeds,) in Anderson County, on which the owners are willing to pay a tax for the support of our benign rulers. These canines are valued at \$8,657, or an average of less than \$1.25 per capita. Now, we have before us a list of the taxable property in Laurens County, which shows that there are 3,186 dogs in that county, valued at \$15,930, or an average of \$5 per head. What makes the difference? Are the Laurens dogs more valuable than ours? We are among those who believe that everything Anderson raises and produces is fully equal to kindred productions from any quarter whatsoever, and we are inclined to think that the assessment is a downright reflection upon the many curs and yelping hounds of this region. The Board of Equalization should be empowered with authority to rectify such a flagrant indignity upon this valuable species of property. Will the Laurensville Herald explain the reason for the over-valuation of dogs in that vicinity?

#### Another Chance to Secure Immigrants.

Rev. Robert Neumann, of Castle Garden, New York, has recently arrived in this State for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of the people in the matter of immigration. In consequence of the distress in the North and Northwest, caused by the recent financial crisis, which has curtailed the means of livelihood for immigrants, and resulted in a dearth of employment at this time generally, there is a large number of very desirable German, Irish and Italian immigrants, who can be induced to occupy the fields and industries of the South, if the proper steps are taken. These people are all hardy and industrious, and their coming would be the means of developing the material prosperity of the South. Such an opportunity may not occur soon again, when our citizens may put into practical operation the theories so long urged for the redemption and regeneration of the State, by the introduction of skilled labor and an increase of the white population. These immigrants are destined to be distributed in various parts of the country, and the forbidding aspect of monetary affairs, together with the meagre chance of securing remunerative employment in the North, induces them to look to the South as affording the most inviting prospects for peaceful homes and adequate employment for the support of their families.

The hindrances to immigration are among the things of the past. Falsehood and misrepresentation as to political bias of the Southern people no longer deter the foreigner from seeking an asylum in our midst. The presence of an authorized agent from Castle Garden, the great depot of immigration for the United States, soliciting aid and co-operation to bring the foreigners to South Carolina, shows that the attention of the world is being directed to this region as affording superior inducements, and the time is not far distant when the tide will turn towards the South, which will be peopled from all lands and nationalities. Then will our resources be developed, and in material prosperity the long-abused and despised South will regain her former prestige, wielding a power and influence in the control of public affairs only equalled by the history of the past.

It remains for our people to begin the work, and we are glad to know that Rev. Mr. Neumann and others are being encouraged in their efforts to bring immigrants to our State. In this connection, we take pleasure in publishing the annexed address of Maj. F. Melchers, of Charleston, to the citizens of South Carolina, setting forth the plan of operations, and pointedly affording the opportunity of realizing at once what so many of our people have long desired, namely, the introduction of farm laborers and mechanics from other countries:

Rev. Mr. Robert Neumann, Missionary of Castle Garden, New York, having come to the South, under the direction of the Commissioners of Immigration of New York, for the purpose of seeking a new field for the immigrants arriving daily, is desirous of placing a few hundred families in South Carolina.

Under the auspices of the German Society of Charleston, the undersigned, therefore, calls upon the planters, farmers, and others, who desire to have some of these laborers, to write immediately and designate what kind of laborers they wish; whole families or single laborers, Germans or Italians, craftsmen or farm laborers.

Planters who have land for sale at low prices, or who desire to give a portion of their land free to immigrants, will also please state it, as a portion of the immigrants have money enough to start a farm, if they get the land gratis, or on a long credit.

An opportunity presents itself here to draw the long-desired immigrants to our State, and if all act promptly, several thousand good men may come here.

The undersigned is ready to devote his time for this purpose, and only desires the co-operation of the citizens of the State.

FRANZ MELCHERS,  
Editor Deutsche Zeitung.

#### Loss of the Steamer Ville du Havre.

The public are again shocked by another horror in the shape of a great loss of life at sea. Scarcely has the harrowing scenes of the shipwreck of the Atlantic faded from our memory, with its great loss of life, when the picture is again vividly presented to our view, and each time the consequence of shameful neglect and carelessness on the part of the officers and crew of the ships—in the first instance, by running against a rock very near the shore; this time by running into another ship. The sad catastrophe occurred near Cardiff, and caused the loss of ninety-three lives, and so far as known, only twenty-six were saved! The Scottish vessel, Loch Earn, was sighted some fifteen minutes before the accident, but by some unaccountable carelessness on the part of the officer in charge of the Ville du Havre, there was a collision, the prow of the Loch Earn running into the centre of the former, and sinking her in a short time. Are these men not guilty of homicide, and would not their punishment accordingly correct these dreadful calamities?

#### Chief Justice of the United States.

The press throughout the country does not seem much pleased with the nomination of Gen. George H. Williams to fill the place of Chief Justice Chase. Mr. Williams has filled the place of Attorney-General of the United States for some time, and has given very general satisfaction, but few seem to think him a proper person to occupy the chair of Chief Justice, many reasons being alleged as to the impropriety. Some think that he has not sufficient ability; some that he lacks in experience; others, that representing Oregon, he should not hold so important a position, on account of the sparsity of its population. The New York Sun says: "A selection unfit to be made." The New York Star: "President Grant has done many strange things—but this is the strangest." New York World: "A piece of un-defensible favoritism." New York Commercial Advertiser: "Gen. Grant might have nominated some other man who would have given more general satisfaction to the country." The York Times: "The President has risen above mere party considerations in filling the post." New York Express: "A lawyer of greater experience and professional training is due the post." Philadelphia Press: "He has never been called a great man, but he has always been a safe one." &c., &c.

A letter has been received in Charleston from an official in Washington, stating that the national authorities have designated that port as the place in which the surrender of the Steamship Virginia will be received from the Spanish Government.

#### The President's Message.

The fifth annual message of President Grant was submitted to Congress on the 2nd December, a synopsis of which we present to our readers in this issue. It is sufficiently comprehensive, and treats of the many topics of interest to the United States, making various recommendations and suggestions, and calling attention to many points to which Congress should give its early thought and action. The document shows much reflection and labor, and whilst not agreeing in all points, we think many of his suggestions wise ones, and if perfected will bring improvement to the people. Our space will only allow us to touch on some of the most important subjects referred to by the President. He considered the last year, until lately, one of great national prosperity, and hopes and believes that the two great calamities which have befallen us will soon blow over, and will leave the country probably in a better condition than it was. The first of these which he refers to is the "Virginian outrage." In this he thinks Spain has been very much to blame, but also thinks she sees her fault, and is willing to make full reparation, and believes the protocol which is now before Congress and the Spanish Assembly, will be adopted, and is an honorable settlement of the unpleasantness of both nations.

The second calamity referred to is the panic, or stringency in the money-market which has existed the last three months. This may be a "blessing in disguise," and he thinks the great advantage to be derived from it, is the resumption of specie payments. The President has his heart fully set on this matter, and if possible intends to accomplish this object ere long, believing that all our troubles come from the fluctuation of currency, and that this will be corrected by making the basis gold instead of the credit of the United States. To effect this purpose, several plans are proposed. Some think that the United States Treasury should take up all the surplus funds in the Spring and keep them until Fall, thus making the government keep the money when it is not needed, and pay interest when it derives no benefit. The President thinks that the issuing of enough national bank notes on good security to meet the full demand for money, would greatly ease the stringency, and then redeem them when they could, as money became more lax. In this we do not agree. One of the greatest causes of the depreciation of greenbacks, is the great excess of this currency over gold and silver coin in circulation; and if the amount is increased, as a matter of course it is harder to keep the two at a proper equality, and we think the only means of obtaining steadiness in the money market is to stop the enormous exportation of gold from the country—to lessen the amount of paper currency, and for the national government to take stringent measures to prevent this locking up of the currency at will by certain rings, consisting generally of large moneyed corporations. He thinks that if savings banks were scattered through the South, they would greatly assist the money market, as they would offer suitable and safe depositories for the wages of day laborers. If he were here he would find that they had less to deposit with banks than any other set of people, and their indebtedness generally take it up as fast as they earn it.

The Constitution and amendments should have prompt and due attention by Congress, for our greatest bulwark of freedom and independence is reposed in it, and if this is not regarded and kept in proper condition, tyranny will soon take the place of liberty, and despotism of republican principles. The first amendment proposes a different mode for election of President and Vice President. Congress considered this last session, and referred it to the Committee of Privileges and Elections to draft some new method of election. The second is proposed by the President, and authorizes the Executive to approve of certain portions, and disapprove of others, in the same measure adopted by Congress. We are heartily in favor of this amendment, for as it now stands, the President must frequently veto a whole measure on account of some material fault, probably but in a single clause, and that portion vetoed will go back to Congress, and if carried by a two-thirds vote, then it becomes a law. We hope Congress will take action on this. He also desires as a provision of this, that Congress shall not enact any new laws during the last twenty-four hours of its sitting, so that the Executive may approve or veto these measures understandingly; the third amendment proposed is in substance, that when the Executive calls an extra session of Congress, that it only act upon matters submitted by him in writing to that body. We do not see the necessity of this being made a constitutional provision, as a law on it would be sufficient.

President Grant has very sound ideas on the bankruptcy laws of the United States, believing them to be fraught with more evil than good, and thinks they should be wholly repealed, or greatly remedied during the next session. He calls again for the general amnesty for the Southern people, and enlarged civil rights for the negroes.

There are many other points which should be noticed, such as the condition of the navy, the increasing population of the country, the admission of Colorado as a State, &c., &c., but we will desist this time.

#### Louisville Courier-Journal.

This is a first-class newspaper, enjoying a national reputation and circulation, while its columns are always enlivened with an unusual quantity and variety of reading matter, including every branch of news, besides original stories and novelties. The issue for December 3rd begins a series of lectures on Bible history, by Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., who has revised the lectures, which were originally delivered in Louisville, for publication. The eminent author is now traveling in the Holy Land, gathering additional material and making extensive researches, with a view of extending the series of lectures, which will appear from time to time. This series is alone worth the subscription price. Besides these superior inducements, the proprietors will distribute \$5,000 in presents to the subscribers of the weekly edition, on the 1st of January next. We propose to club the Louisville Courier-Journal (weekly) and the Anderson Intelligencer one year for \$3.50, which is cheaper than ever before offered. Subscriptions ought to begin at once.

#### For the Anderson Intelligencer.

#### The Piedmont Cotton Factory.

The location of the above Factory is on the Saluda River, (which is the dividing line between Greenville and Anderson Counties,) ten miles below the city of Greenville, and within one-half mile of the track of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. The tract of land belonging to it contains about 600 acres, and extends to the track of the Railroad, and a turn-out and depot is to be built upon the land. The river running through the land divides it about in half—one half being in Greenville and the other half in Anderson County; and the water-fall where the Factory is to be built is in about the centre of the tract. The approaches to the Factory are of easy grades, so that elegant roads may be made to and from it.

The water-power is a most excellent one, especially so in consequence of the abundant power and the cheapness with which it can be controlled; and the improvements and buildings erected at it will be entirely free from danger of being damaged by freshets. The dam across the river, 300 feet long and 5 feet high, is built upon the solid shoal rock. The abutments to the dam, which are of masonry, are also built upon the shoal rock; and the canal to convey the water to the wheel at the Factory, 250 feet long and 20 feet wide, is cut through the rock, no timber being used in it until it reaches the pen stock in which the wheel is placed. The main Factory building, which was planned by a first-class Mill Engineer in New England, is to be built of brick on a stone foundation, and is 254 feet long by 50 feet wide, and three stories high, with a basement story on the river side of the building 254 long and 34 feet wide. There is a tower in front, 16 feet square, in which the main stairways will be constructed. There will also be a Picker-House constructed near the end of the main building, 50 feet long by 30 feet wide, two stories high, also of brick on a stone foundation.

The building has been planned and adapted to accommodate the machinery which is intended to be put into it, by the Mill Engineer, who has been upon the ground, and who has thoroughly examined the location, and combines all the modern improvements and conveniences in the construction of cotton mills, which experience has proven to be necessary to the production of the best quality of goods at the least cost of production. Permanency has also been carefully studied, but nothing of ornament or show. The Mill Engineer is under contract with the company to furnish all the plans and specifications for the entire enterprise, and to see personally that it is constructed in accordance therewith, and to guarantee success, so far as the successful working of the mill and the production of first-class goods are concerned. There will be no joists in the building, but at spaces of eight feet apart there will be a beam across the building, 10 by 15 inches, supported on columns, and upon these beams a floor will be laid with three inch plank, and another floor laid across this, one and a quarter inches thick; so that the floor will be four and a quarter inches thick. The roof is to be of the style known as the flat roof, the pitch being only one-half inch to the foot—by this means there will be no garret room. There will be 250 windows in the building, besides doors. The entire building will be warmed with steam, both as a matter of economy and safety.

The whole Factory will be driven by one turbine water wheel, 70 inches in diameter, which will take about 10,000 cubic feet of water per minute, but as there are at least 30,000 cubic feet of water per minute in the stream at the lowest water, there is an abundance of power to drive two or three more factories of the size of the present one at the same place, and with the same dam and canal. The machinery to be put into the factory is as follows: 4 pickers or lap machines; 96 thirty-six inch Wellman cards; 8 railway drawings; 8 drawing frames, of two hands each; 4 slubbers of 72 spindles each; 8 fly frames of 112 spindles each; 7,000 spindles; 4 spoolers of 100 spindles each; 4 warpers; 4 dressers; and 208 looms. All of the best and latest improvements, so that when completed it will certainly in all its appointments be the best cotton factory, constructed to make the kind of goods contemplated, in the Southern States, if not in the world.

The Company is considering the propriety of making standard shirtings and sheetings upon one half of the machinery, and plaids upon the other half, similar to the Alabama or Augusta plaids, but as to this they have not determined; if not, the whole mill will be run upon standard shirtings and sheetings.

The product of the mill will be about 10,000 yards of cloth per day, which will weigh about 3,000 pounds, and with the waste added will require about 2,500 bales of cotton per annum.

The cost of the entire property when completed is estimated to be \$200,000, which is quite as low if not less than a similar establishment can be built for in New England, as all building materials and labour is not more than one-half the price here that it is at the North, the freights on machinery only being against us. It will require about 200 operatives to run the Factory, who, with the families connected with them and the employees in the various departments connected with the business, will bring together a population of from 500 to 600 persons, who will reside permanently in the Factory village. There will also be at the place, grain and saw mills, stores, &c.

About one hundred hands have been constantly employed upon the work during the past summer and fall in the construction of the dam, saw and grist mills, masonry, cutting the canal, making bridges, quarrying stone, getting lumber, building houses, &c., and early next spring it is contemplated to commence the construction of the main building and to push the work forward to completion as rapidly as it can be economically done.

#### Godey's Lady's Book.

As in former years, we propose to club with the Lady's Book, and every subscriber will receive an elegant chromo, "True to Nature," one of the most beautiful pictures of the kind we have ever met with. Any of our lady friends wishing to subscribe for the coming year, can receive the Lady's Book and the Intelligencer for \$4.50. Send in the names and money at once.

A large number of persons from Sumter and Clarendon Counties have gone to Texas.

#### The Conviction of Tweed.

The recent conviction of Wm. M. Tweed, indicted for fraud and corruption in office, is an event of no ordinary significance. He is now undergoing the just imprisonment imposed by his willful disregard of the duties belonging to a trusted official, and an embezzlement of the public monies on a gigantic scale. Only a few years ago this man was the controlling political magnate in the great metropolis of this nation, and for a time there seemed no probability of his grasp upon the public purse being loosened. But justice, though delayed and thwarted, overtook him at last, and there were bold and fearless men, irrespective of political ties, who pursued him with vigilance and untiring assiduity, until finally the curtain falls upon a convicted criminal, entering the walls of a prison to expiate the awful crimes and misdeeds against society. The circumstances around him make this a notable event, since he is yet a millionaire, and can count his gold by thousands. But these are of no avail, when the righteous indignation of the people is aroused. The warning in Tweed's case should be heeded by corrupt politicians and unscrupulous office-holders all over the country. Time brings many changes, and the man who is basking in power and patronage to-day may be overthrown to-morrow. It was Tweed's own party, in a great measure, that secured his conviction. Others might profit by this lesson, for the honest element of the country may yet assert their rights, and brush aside every unfaithful steward of the people. Even in the South, where men think there is to be no end of their unbridled corruption, the fate of Tweed may have an early imitation, in many instances. We give a full account in this issue of the exploits and history of the great criminal, to which we direct attention.

#### From the Pickens Sentinel.

#### A Drainage Meeting.

A public meeting was held in the Court House on last Monday. Owing to the Masonic meeting which took place about the same time, and other causes, the attendance was slim. The spirit of the meeting, however, was excellent.

On motion Mr. W. A. Lesley was called to the chair, and J. R. Glazener requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Maj. Russell a Committee of five was appointed to draft business for the meeting. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said committee, viz: T. A. Rogers, J. G. Ferguson, J. W. Brown, W. T. Bowen, and Hardy Gilstrap. On motion Maj. Russell was added to the Committee.

After a short absence the Committee made the following report as a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of drainage:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled:

The memorial of the citizens of Pickens County, S. C., in public meeting assembled, respectfully sheweth: That there has been a good deal of sickness in the Southern portion of the county along the Anderson line, and extending northward, arising from malaria, produced, for the most part, from undrained bottom lands, lying on the Eighteen Mile Creek, Brushy Creek, and other streams in the Southern half of the county,—that we have reliable information of an extensive and alarming amount of sickness, arising from the same causes, pervading many portions of our sister county of Anderson. Realizing the threatened dangers to ourselves, and sympathizing deeply with our suffering fellow citizens of Anderson, we desire to unite our efforts with theirs, in memorializing your honorable body, to pass a general drainage law, as a matter of hygienic and agricultural public importance; and would suggest the following conditions as calculated to effect the object desired:

1. That the Board of County Commissioners, with two physicians, shall constitute a Board of Health for each county.

2. That upon the petition of two-thirds of the land-holders, living on any of the water-courses, whose lands are to be drained, said Board of Health shall constitute a Jury of Survey, who shall view the premises; and if the drainage of said lands is deemed necessary or conducive to the general health, as well as demanded as an agricultural necessity, shall order an engineer or surveyor to lay out a route for the main ditch or canal, through said lands, having the right to enter upon any person's land for said purpose.

3. That the said Jury of Survey shall be authorized and required to remove, or cause to be removed, all natural or artificial obstructions in streams or water-courses, when necessary for the purposes of drainage, and at the expense of the landholders; Provided, however, that if the obstruction consist of a dam for milling or manufacturing purposes, the owner of said dam or dams shall be required, under the direction of the Jury of Survey, to put in a flood or sand-gate, and keep said gate open from Saturday evening till Monday morning of each week in the year, except during the months of July, August and September. And Provided, further, That in any case, where it becomes necessary, for an effective drainage of said lands, the said Jury of Survey may remove, or cause to be removed, said dam or dams, whereupon a reasonable compensation shall be assessed the owner of said property, as damages, which amount, when ascertained, shall be paid out of the county funds; provided, that the said Board of Health, shall levy an annual tax, pro rata upon the value of the lands to be drained, a sufficient amount to pay the interest, and ultimately the principal of the expenditure.

4. That in case of the expenses of ditching through his, her, or their lands, said amount shall be paid out of the county funds as aforesaid: Provided, however, That an annual tax shall be levied upon said lands, by the Board of Health, of a sufficient amount to pay the interest, and ultimately the principal of the expenditure. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

On motion the memorial was adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to each of the Pickens and Anderson delegates in the Legislature; and the Pickens, Anderson, Abbeville, Oconee and Greenville papers are requested to copy the proceedings.

On motion the meeting adjourned.  
W. A. LESLEY, Ch'mn.  
J. R. GLAZENER, Sec.

Fifty-one Counties in Texas give Cooke, Democratic candidate for Governor, 20,798 majority.

Mr. J. Harrison Boyd, of Greenville, has invented a new guano and seed distributing plow, for which he has lately received a patent.

Gen. Kemper the new Governor of Virginia, recently refused to receive a carriage and span of horses which were presented to him.

A difficulty about a woman occurred in Charleston, on Sunday, between two colored men, named Robert Grant and Charles Grant, in which the former, an elderly man, was killed with a knife, in the hands of the latter.

#### THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, Dec. 10, 1873.

The market for the past week has been very brisk and active. The market is firm to-day at 123 to 131 for middlings. Sales for the past week amount to 742 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 8.  
Cotton easier, with fair demand—middling 14½ to 14.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.  
Cotton quiet—uplands 13½.

#### HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, at the residence of Capt. P. K. Norris, the bride's father, on the 4th inst., by Rev. John S. Young, Mr. L. H. SEEL and Mrs. L. J. HAYNIE, all of Anderson County.  
\* \* \* Printer's fee received.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th inst., by Rev. W. A. Hodges, Mr. W. M. HARDEN and Miss ANZIE E. STUART, all of Anderson County.  
\* \* \* Printer's fee received.

At the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. John Davis, of Abbeville, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. W. T. Capers, Mr. JAMES H. BEWLEY, of Anderson, S. C., and Miss JENNIE N. McCORD, of Abbeville.

#### King's Mountain Military School, YORKVILLE, S. C.

THIS Institution is fully supplied with arms and all necessary scientific apparatus; and the recent extension of the course of studies places it in the front rank of Southern Educational Institutions. The first session of the School year of 1874 will begin on the 2nd of FEBRUARY. Apply for Catalogue containing full particulars. Col. A. COWARD, Principal.  
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#### The Ladies' Store

IS selling SHOES at COST! Come early and make your selections; from

40 Cts. to \$3.00 per Pair.

I have reduced the price of all my Goods, in consequence of the low price of cotton, and am determined to sell.

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#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY next, at Anderson Court House, ONE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 100 acres, more or less, situate in Anderson County, bounding lands of Chesley Martin, Harrison Tucker, Homestead of Deceased and others. Levied on as the property of W. Duckworth, at the suit of C. A. Reed and others. Purchaser to pay extra for papers. W. M. GUGKIN, Sheriff.  
Dec 9, 1873 23

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY next, at Anderson Court House, all the undivided interest of B. F. Gassaway, deceased, in

ONE TRACT OF LAND, Containing 264 acres, more or less, situate in Anderson County, on waters of Rocky River, near Lee Shoals, bounding lands of Jno. Hall, Conrad Wakefield and others. Levied on as the property of B. F. Gassaway, deceased, at the suit of James Thompson and others vs. James Gassaway, Administrator. Sold at the risk of the former purchaser.

Terms Cash—purchaser to pay for all necessary papers. W. M. GUGKIN, Sheriff.  
Dec 11, 1873 23

#### Administrator's Sale.

I WILL sell, at the late residence of Peter Reed, deceased, at Liberty Hill, on FRIDAY, 19th of DECEMBER, 1873, the Personal Estate of deceased, consisting of

Two Horses, one Yoke Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Cotton, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms of sale, CASH. JAMES B. MOORE, Administrator.  
Dec 11, 1873 23

#### To All Whom It May Concern!

All Persons owing for CAROLINA FERTILIZER or for SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO will save COST by paying me what they owe me on or before the 1st of January, 1874.

W. S. SHARPE, Ag't.

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#### I MEAN WHAT I SAY!

ALL PERSONS, WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTIONS, will save COST by paying me what they owe me on or before the 1st of January, 1874.

W. S. SHARPE.

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#### MONEY WANTED.

ALL those owing me for PROVISIONS advanced them during the year are requested to come forward at once and settle up. There are many small Notes and Accounts standing open, which I would call special attention to. I WANT MY MONEY, and MUST HAVE IT. The year is drawing to a close, and my Books must be closed up before the First of January. So those indebted to me, will find it to their interest, to attend to this matter immediately, as my accounts will POSITIVELY be put in the hands of an OFFICER for COLLECTION after that time. Bring along your Cotton and square up.

C. A. REED.

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#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

Mrs. Mary Wakefield vs. Celestia A. Wickliff, Isaac Wickliff, et al.—Petition for Partition.

BY virtue of an order from W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate for Anderson County, to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY next, at Anderson Court House,

ONE TRACT OF LAND, Containing 142 acres, more or less, situated in Anderson County, bounding lands of B. A. McAlister, Luke Hamilton, James McPhail and others, known as Lot No. 5, and sold as the Real Estate of John Wakefield, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, after deducting a proportionate share of the cost of these proceedings, the remaining two-thirds on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale. Purchaser required to give bond with approved securities, together with a mortgage of the premises to secure the payment of the purchase money. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers. W. M. GUGKIN, Sheriff.  
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